The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,673—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADRA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd Nov., 1879, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVENANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metteapolim, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 24th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABASI, LINGAH, LARREE, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

ASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	260	220	80	
Port Said	260	240	80	
Messina	260	240	140	Including Wines
Naples	260	240	140	
Leghorn	260	240	140	
Genoa	260	240	140	
Marseilles	260	240	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ARBIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,009 Tons, Captain ROBERTSON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, the 25th November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain WARTS, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1879.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. BLACKALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE	2942	450	C. Fraser	24th Nov.
(e) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(e) KASHGAR	2631	450	E. J. Baker	16th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Sussso Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th Nov.
BOKHARA	2933	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASIA M	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 18 9. Acting Superintendent.

HOTELS.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breeze.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and during the rainy season a repugnance to Hindú life in the Fort will in this manner be obviated.

Dressing and Bath-Rooms, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided ; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder 65 Superior first-class teak squares and scantlings of various sizes, 161 Tons superior first-class teak scantlings of various sizes, In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF RUNLETS COAL-TAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Masagon Bunder—

On account and at the risk of Moosaje Mahomed Khan—
216 Barrels Runlets coal-tar.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex "Rosedale" :—

M C H C M } 29 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 2 photographic cameras with lens, one by Voigtlander, and the other by Lerebours, &c., the property of T. L. F. Beaumont, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated hot-water curry and vegetable dishes, dish covers, ice pitcher, cruet pickle and egg frames, tea and coffee service, table spoons and forks, water and claret jug, ice pail, bread basket, biscuit box, brass fender companion, table candlesticks, cutlery, and handsome French polished teakwood hall furniture, comprising a set of telescopic dining table in five pieces for 42 persons, writing, pier, side, washhand and dressing tables, drawing-room sofas, drawing-room easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, Madras pattern side board, dumb waiter, ottoman boiler stand, teapoys, lady's writing table, teakwood and four posts bed steads, clothes and screen presses, campherwood chest of drawers and wardrobe, cheval and dressing glasses, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 2 photographic cameras with lens, one by Voigtlander and John, and the other by Lerebours et Secretan a Paris, superior engraving photographs and chromolithographs, silver vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND CHAWL AT PAREL, CLOSE TO THE LALL BAUG.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Inam Land and Chawl erected thereon, viz :—

All that piece of Inam land or ground containing 1,733 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parell, with the messuages or tenements and buildings containing 16 compartments thereon erected, assessed under No. 31 in the books of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road, leading to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by a Mherwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF NAPOLEON, PRICE & CO.'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Perfumery, just landed ex S. S. Peninsular, consisting of Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap, pure glycerine, clarified honey, and glycerine and almond meal soaps, essences of cassolette of damask, moss and white rose and spinarosa, bears' grease, lime juice, marrow oil, frangipani pomade, registered golden oil, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
5 cases white checks.
1 case 100 gross reels thread.
2 „ T Red scarfs.
1 white scarfs.
12 new hand sewing machines by the Beckwith Sewing Machine Company.
12 Wrought iron fire proof safes, 24.36. 28.30.32. and 34 inches
On account and at the risk of Mohunlall Nurrotum—

E } 355 —1 case 2 fold T. Red Twist.
R G } 328/400—2 „ „ „
L } 401/403—2 „ „ „

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near the Lall Baug, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE.

A few barrels Belfast ham just received per steamers Columbia and Britannia.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex "Rosedale" :—

H S P & Co.—146 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
S S—41 „ „ „

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c. :—

4 bales grey dhoties.
2 „ grey shirtings.
5 „ twist.
2 cases coloured prints.
3 „ Turkey red sarries, 8 & 9 yards.
1 „ black woollen cloth.
1 double door iron safe.

On account of the concerned, 1 case leather belting.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder—
On account of the underwriters, ex "Rosedale,"—
H A N—35 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, &c., at Elphinstone Circle, Top Floor of Messrs. Wheatley, Madden & Co.'s office

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction at Elphinstone Circle top floor of Messrs. Wheatley, Madden & Co.'s office, the household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence, the same consists of blackwood round tables, chairs, side board, press cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, teapays, side tables, glass and crockery ware, lamps, plated ware, cutlery, carpets, rugs, flower-pots, &c.

The above will be on view 2 days previous to the Sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

THEATRE DE VARIETE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

The best Entertainment ever seen in India.
See latest opinions of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*, November 17th and 18th.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING,
DURING THE WEEK, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
With New Songs, Dances and Jokes.
THE DANCING SKELETON.
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
With all the beautiful Dramatic and Scenic effects, and the Glorious Mirth-Provoking Pantomime,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜
In accordance with the expressed desire of Press and Public,
ANOTHER GRAND MATINEE
and
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
will take place
ON SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 22ND,
Commencing at 4 o'clock precisely, and will include all the popular attraction,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI,
AND THE GLORIOUS PANTOMIME.
Admission—Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 ;
Children, half price to all parts of the house.
Seats may be secured at SOUNDY & Co's., Fort.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOUNDED 1805.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to take RISKS on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1880.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of this Company has been REMOVED to No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

J. GUSTADJEE,
NANABHAI RASTAMJI RANINA,
Liquidators.

19th November, 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of (600) Six Hundred Pairs of BOOTS, Country Ammunition, as per samples.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay, at 1 p. m., on the 20th November 879.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 18th November 1879.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every attention is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

THE FREERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

FOR SALE, several valuable PIECES of FREEHOLD LAND, suitable for building purposes, Mills or other Industries, situate between the Parell and Mount Roads at Parell and Chinchpoogly.

The Land and Bungalow on Chinchpoogly Hill, called BELLAIR, suitable for a large family residence with offices, stables, &c., containing about 53,500 square yards.

Portion of the Land at Chinchpoogly leased to the Alexandra Mill at a monthly rent of Rs. 300 and another portion to the late Nursey Mill at a monthly rent of Rs. 165.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort.

EDWD. G. CABRAL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

FLORENTINE ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES

RELIEVE HEADACHE IN 5 MINUTES!!!
IN USE

BY THEIR R. H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

"I have never known them fail in relieving a bad headache."

"They give a most refreshing feeling to the head."

"I have continually found them effective in curing a bilious or nervous headache," &c., &c.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 35.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.

BUOYS OFF CARWAR HARBOUR (SEDASHIGAR).

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 23, dated 11th June, 1879, the Port Officer, Carwar has notified that all the buoys marking the rocks at Carwar have been re-placed in position.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, In charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 8th November 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 242, 2,737, 826, and 827.
Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, pages 101 and 107.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15 and 15a.
Tailor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 226.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Marine Department.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—HALL AND COFFEE ROOM BUILDING FUND.—Ladies and Gentlemen who attended the Concert at the Town Hall, 7th inst., and who returned their names as donors to the above Fund, are requested to forward the amounts of their subscriptions on or before 30th inst. to the Honorary Treasurer Mr. F. W. SEDGWICK, Church Gate Street, Fort, in order that the accounts of that evening may be closed.

TO CAPITALISTS—Practical processes in Yarn-Dyeing (Turkey Red, Green, all Aniline Colours, &c.,) are to be disposed of to the highest bidder. 12-18 pies profit per lb. Apply letter to "D. S.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, two respectable and permanent Gentlemen BOARDERS to occupy one room furnished, in a family, airy central locality, Fort. Terms Rs. 55 each per month. Apply by letter to M. E., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ACTIVE Native Partner Wanted, to extend a new and most profitable business, in connexion with a Gentleman. Apply by letter to D. M., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, on HIRE for some months, a first class BROUGHAM, with or without Horse. Address "FERN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, to HIRE for a few months, an English-built PHAETON and pair of HORSES, must be in good condition, Good stabling provided. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, large Garden Bungalow, 4 Bed with Bath Rooms, suitable for Europeans. Locality quiet, airy and healthy. Near Rail & Tram. Rent Rs. 85. "CARLO," *B.G.*

PURE CRYSTAL ICE 4 lbs. 1 ANNA, at CUTLER'S WORKS, FREERE ROAD.

PIANO FOR SALE, Semi-grand, by Broadwood. On view at Messrs. Rose & Co.'s. No reasonable offer will be refused. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo St., Bombay.

FOR SALE, STRONG PONY, goes well in Saddle or Harness. Apply to "G.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, best MALTA GRAPES at Annas 12 per Bombay Seer, at Stalls Nos. 69 and 70, Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay. GEEGA NATHOO,

AT Rupees eighteen only everyone can get a very good SILVER WATCH at EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker, Meadow Street, 19.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 2 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 12.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrent Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd. . . . Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. . . . . „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR IRISH TABLE LINEN.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit any size table, most useful for Messes, &c., neat centres with handsome borders, per yard	7 0

	Rs. a.
Table Napkins to match cloths, in several qualities—	
23 by 25, per doz. ..... at Rs. 9 0 and	12 0
26 by 26, do. ..... at Rs. 13 0, 16 0 and	18 0
D'Oyley's Fringed	9 0

TOWELS FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE.

	Doz.		Doz.
Fine White Honeycomb Strong and Durable	10	0	White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels 20 0
Extra Large	15	0	Extra Large 30 0
White Linen Damask	16	0	White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets, each 6 0
White Huckaback, fine, Thin and very Soft	15	0	Brown Linen Turkish Bath Towels 20 0
			Extra Large 30 0

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

PIANOS ! PIANOS !

JUST UNPACKED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnutwood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
BOMBAY.

SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, DRESS-MAKERS,

MILLINERS AND LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

HAVE JUST OPENED,

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN ALL THE BEST STYLES OF FRENCH DRESS MATERIALS,

HATS AND BONNETS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

6, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. THE VICEROY
AND THE
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CLOCKS.

The Anchor 8-day Time-Piece, with Barometer, Thermometer and Calendar, in Nickel and Gold, and standing on Marble Plinth, size 9 inches high, fitted in case for travelling.
Price—Rs. 135, Cash.

Marble Clocks

Of every description, suitable for the Drawing or Dining-room, Black Marble, Black and Red, Black and Green, with Gold lines.
Priced Cash—Rs. 74, 95, and 102.

Clocks

In handsome Carved Ebony cases, with Red and Blue China Dials and ornamentation, with deep tone Gong, revival of the early English style.
Priced Cash—Rs. 180, 225 and 270.

Bracket Clocks.

In Walnut and Oak Wood, &c.
Priced Cash—Rs. 48 and 75.

Ditto.

Striking on deep toned Gong.
Cash—Rs. 86, 117 and 122.
Handsome Ormolu and White Marble Drawing room Clocks, style Louis XIVt, &c.
Priced Cash—Rs. 45, 59, 70, 117.
On Stand with Glass Shades.

School and Office Wall Clocks.

Cash—Rs. 16, 18, 20, 25, 50, 72, 100, 140, 158, 162.

The Army and Navy Clock.

Priced Cash—Rs. 50, 60, 65 and 80.

Carriage Clocks,

In great variety, priced from Rs. Cash-86 to 216.

Full particulars on application.

All Watch and Clock Repairs executed on the premises with care and despatch by Experienced English Workmen.

November 17, 1879. RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
IN AID OF THE
BUILDING FUND
OF THE
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th inst., at 9 p.m.

Programme and full particulars will shortly be announced.

MADEMOISELLE BLONDIN,
QUEEN OF THE BICYCLE,
AND
MONSIEUR BLONDIN
HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE,
and will make their
FIRST GRAND ILLUMINATED
HIGH ROPE ASCENSION IN BOMBAY
IN THE LARGE PAVILION ERECTED ON THE ESPLANADE,
ON SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,
and will perform the most daring and sensational feats ever witnessed, including THE GREAT CRASH TRICK, THE CRADLE ACT, WORKING a BICYCLE BACKWARDS and Forwards on the Rope, 40 feet high, Carrying a Lady over the ROPE, and several other daring feats too numerous to mention.
Admission—1st Class, Rs. 2 ; 2nd Class, Re 1 ; 3rd, 8 As.
Doors open at 8, commence at 9 p.m.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on 13th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.
Passage Money, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. READ, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December.
Passage Money, Rs. 400.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1879.

BEDFORD'S
PATENT RUBBER SEALS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS are now being booked from all Stations between Bombay and Ahmedabad, at which the Mail Train st

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced from 97⅞ to 98; and French Rentes from 114½ to 115½; but Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unchanged at 79½ for Fours and 87½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Wheat is quoted at Monday's enhanced rates; and in Seeds the only movement to notice is in Calcutta Linseed, which is 3d. per quarter higher; to arrive 6d., ex Warehouse.

The London Colonial, and the Liverpool East India Wool sales, both opened yesterday at the former prices were advanced 10 to 15 per cent., and in Liverpool with 16,500 bales offered, there was a good competition, and rates advanced 15 to 20 per cent.

The Manchester Piece Goods market Reuter calls quiet but steady, prices being the same as on Friday last, except 5-16ths. Madapollams 1¼d. lower, 39 inch Jacconets ¾d. per piece higher.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quieter, Surats firm, the sales being 7,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged, and so far as we can learn, arrivals, although dull, are no lower. From New York, owing to an obstruction on the American land lines, the latest telegram is under Monday's date. Ready Mid. Upland was then unchanged at 12¼ cents, but February shipment had recovered from 12·39 to 12·49 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	38,000	23,000	47,000
Three days' do.	74,000	49,000	79,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,736,500	1,467,500	1,309,000

Reuter's information respecting Bar Silver consists in his favorite expression "unquotable," which may mean anything; but we learn from private sources that the market was weak, with sellers at 53¾d. per oz.

At the weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, an advance of one per cent. was made on fixed loans, making 6 per cent., but the rate for demand loans remains unchanged.

EXCHANGE this morning opened with a very quiet feeling at a partial decline of 1-32d. per rupee; and during the day with very little paper offering here, and quiet advices from Calcutta, no change has taken place. For the rest of the mail we shall as usual, be dependent on the price obtained in London to-day for Council drafts. Judging from our market, 1s. 8¼d. to 9-16 should be about the average, but the experience of the past three weeks shows that the wants of China and Calcutta, not to mention the action of London speculators, may upset all previous calculations. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 23-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·20	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade steadier and rates have advanced to Rs. 93 to ½ for Fours, and Rs. 101½ to ⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market has been steady, with no great amount of business doing, but the few changes reported are in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays are firm and ½ per cent. higher, closing at Rs. 972½. In Land and Press Companies there is no quotable change. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm and we quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Manockjee Petit and Oriental.

COTTON to-day has been quiet, without appreciable change in prices, and we have not heard of any purchases for export of importance. For new crop the following are current quotations :—

Good Hingunghaut, Dec. delivery.....Rs. 236 per candy.
,, Broach March ,, ... ,, ,,
,, Oomra Feb. ,, ... ,, 215 ,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm, Rapeseed quiet at previous prices. For Gingelly the enquiry continues active at Rs. 44 for ready White, and Rs. 43 to Rs. 43½ per candy for Mixed.

FREIGHTS are firmer and higher rates are asked, although we do not hear of a large business having been done. For Liverpool some small engagements of measurement have been made at 32s. 6d.; and 27s. 6d. and 25s. is asked for Seed and Wheat respectively. For Genoa and Marseilles we still quote 35s. to 37s. 6d., and for Trieste and Venice 30s. for December, 32s. 6d. for January, 37s. 6d. for February, and 40s. for March shipment, all payable here. The S.S. Bengal is reported to have been chartered from the Madras Coast to Marseilles at 65s. per ton.

In PIECE GOODS there has only been a very small business done to arrive, but from the bazaar clearances are reported of Grey Goods to the extent of about 250 to 275 packages, at previous prices. White and Coloured Goods are dull. In local Goods there is a large business passing, and local Yarn is also in active request at hardening rates.

COALS are steady, sellers to arrive having withdrawn from the market. In ready coals, sales are reported of Davison's at Rs. 21½, and of Laird's at Rs. 20¾ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	122
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	672½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	7 do	640
National Bank of India.	87,320	£25	£12 10s	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	3,000	all	(15 ps*	830 xd
Prors Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	8,000	1,600		15 p.	185

* For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co....	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	910
Alber Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40 do	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	33 p.s.	615
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Benr Company (New)...	155	500	all	50 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	24 do	55
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	30 do	360
Dholleru F. & G. Co....	800	500	all	16 do	125
East India Press Co....	353	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	80 do	950
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	40 do	430
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	130		1,400	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co....	600	500	all	25 do	200
ind Press Co	400	850	750	0 do	425
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	650	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	385 xd.
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	20 p. s.	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	100	Nil	45
Bhowanipur M. and F. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	25	750
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	do	390
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	380
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	877	1,000	all	20	810
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	533
Jeewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	640
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	900
K. Muccnjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	600
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	375
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,060
Morarjee Spinning	1,250	1,000	all	Nil	920
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	70
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	700
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	560
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	78
Rassoon S. & W. Co....	1,250	1,000	all	do	525
Soondersee Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	do	570
,, Do do. ; Share..	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	730
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	440

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	,,	£20	21⅝	3·0 5 p. ct	305
Do New 4 20 Shares....	,,	£20	13	16 6 do	26
Ditto	,,	£20	6⅝	7·8 do	72
Ditto	,,	£20	21	12 1 do	32
B. B. and C. I. L. Ry. Co.	,,	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	,,	£12	10	6 5 do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	615	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co....	600	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Muried S. and W. Co....	..	..	..	..	
Mirol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	2,000
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s	2,750
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	125	100	100	10 p. s.	108
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...	500
Landing and Shipping Co. of Karachee.... Ld			500	30 p. s.	307½
Malabar Company Ld ..	1,000		200	100 7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Sundries Co.	1,000		500	all p. s.	15
Mofussil Tramways Co. Ld	1,000		300	...	310
Prince of Wales Lnd'g Pance Company	250		8,000	1,000 85 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000		100	10 p.ct.	113
Thacker and Co.....	1,000		500	all 25 p.s.	650
Vegas Talouk Ely Co..	1,000		200	all 6 p.ct.	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CYPRUS, 915 tons, Captain W. Paterson, with sail to-day for Moulmein, with ballast.

THE SCHOONER FUTTAY MOOBARUCK, 54 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Damaun, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. Rean, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst., from Coast and Cutch, with Mr. Harrison and 250 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same ports with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Prents, Mr. Keating, and 200 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Col. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. Barbour, 2 Misses Greig, Captain Barns, Mr. Rajab Narsee, Mr. G. N. Battacharree, and 75 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Oorun (s).....	Rean	Cutch, Nov 16.
	Futtay Moobaruck.	Nacoda	Damaun, Nov 17.
19	Madura (s)	Sharp.....	Calcutta, Oct 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Mary P. Kitchen ...	Evans.....	Elephant Point.
	Elvina	Jones	Rangoon.
	Adela	Mathurin	Madras.
	Oorun (s)	Rean	C. Cutch.

The barque Cyprus, Paterson, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The schooner Futtay Moobaruck, to Mozambique, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
14	Oriental (s).....	Russell	Moulmein, Nov 6.
	Colaba (s).....	Henderson ...	Bombay, Nov 1.
	Jumna	Pender	London, July 25.
15	Dunsilstair	Sangster	Middleborough, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 14.—Steamer Shahada an I Shio Bates Family.
Nov. 15.—Steamers Kuseive and Chinsurah; Ships Killean and Woodburn.

PASSENGERS.

Per Oriental—Mrs Patterson, Mrs Norris, Mr Pringle, Mr Sutton, Mr Garth, Mr and Mrs Allan, Mrs Myers and Mrs Cohen.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per ss Khedive, from Calcutta, Nov 17.—To Madras—Lady Turner, Mr and Mrs Westrop and 2 children. To Galle—Mr Martin. To Brindis—Rev F Taoganelli. To Southampton —Mr Lyons, Mrs Wood, Lieut Stone, Dr and Master Spry.

Per ss Culdivara, from Northern Ports, Nov 17.—From Gopaulpore—Mr Wilkins. From Bimlipatam—Mr and Mrs Browne, 4 children. From Coconada—Mr Dennison, Lieut Col Howes, Rd. and Mr Jordon.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Khedive, for Madras, Nov 17.—To Southampton—Vety Surgeon Adams, Mr Smith, Mr Hatter, Capt Hazelwood, Mr Kortright, Mr Brymer and Mr Miller.

Per s s Merkara, for London, Nov 18.—Mr and Mrs Lockhead and child, Mrs Durham, Mrs Prevor, Mr Stewart, Miss Morris, Mr Payton, Mr Townsend, Lieut-Col Hunter, Mrs Hunter and child, Mr Creghton, and Mr Penmin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—2 hogshe ds claret, Finlay Muir and Co.
Britannia s—14 cases brandy and 55 cases wine, Wallace and Co; 20 cases pale ale and 40 cases stout, H B Sleeman and Co; 60 kegs white zinc paint, Bhicoo Shaba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—50 cases pap rs, Abdool Cadur Tyebally.
Surat s—11 packages candles, Ludha Ebram and Co.
Peshur—52 kegs iron nails and 4 casks hardware, Hajee Essac Soab.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—25 barrels fresh grapes, M Mondolfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—195 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Vussanjee Manuck; 102 bales cotton, Manuckchund Megjee; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 250 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co; 275 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soondersee; 816 cwts wheat, Veljee Pasoo and Co; 293 bags wheat, Veljee Pasoo and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co; 240 bales cotton; 19 hogsheads cocoanut oil and 55 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, and 98 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—50 bales cotton and 854 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 400 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.
Arabia s—520 cwts B horns, Volkart Brothers; 1½ bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co; 118 hogsheads cocoanut oil, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co; 1,401 cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 18th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·908
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	63·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·619
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	71·3
General Direction of Wind*...NE, ENE, NE, NW, WNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	276

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 20.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

For investigation under Sec. 468 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Rowjee Mankojee vs Gunput Tookaram and others. In person—Bunsoobai vs Narayanbhat Bapoobhat &c.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

500-79—Crawford and B—J A Baumbach and others vs S L Macnaughten—Remington, H and C.
503-79—Shapurjee and T—Sowjee Ramjee vs Purshotum Govindjee—Rimington, H and C.
171-79—H Bicknell—Moolchand Ichachund vs Josey Jaishunker Dayaram—Smith and F.
137-79—H Bicknell—Itchachund Anoopchund and others vs Josey Jaishunker Dayaram and another—Smith and F in person.
438-79—Jefferson and P—Cawasjee Fallonjee vs Muncherjee Nanabhoy Framjee and another—Ardeshir and H.
446-79—Nanu and H—Eduljee Muncherjee Commissariatwala vs Thacker Lilladhur Kessowjee—Tyabjee and S—Defendant.
513-79—Tyabjee and S—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and another—Smith and F—Defendant.
516-79—Ismailbun G—Ameer Bhoja vs Ramjee Sathba and another—Bhaishunker and D and Crawford and B.
530-79—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Raghoonath Wassudeo—H Khan—Defended.
523-79—Shapurjee and T—Muggon Gungaram vs Kessowjee Roopjee—Nanu and H.
524-79—Lynch and T—The Alliance Bank of Bombay vs Muncherahaw Bezonjee and others—Tyabjee and S, and S and T—Defended.
529-79—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff vs Peroshaah Pestonjee Cowasjee, H. Bicknell.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARDE.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

301-79—Pestonjee K—Perojebai and another vs Merwanjee Horsojee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and G.
228-79—R Skipsey—Cowasjee Jamsetjee vs Cowasjee Dinshaw and another—Smith and F, and Jefferson and P.
793-78—Lynch and T—Jeejee Pandoorung vs Narayen Crustna Laud and others—In person.
211-79—Remington, H and C—Cullianjee Kessowjee vs Gangjee Rahia and another—Muljee and B, and B and D.
659-76—Shapoorjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs L W G Carnac and others—Crawford and B and E, C and L.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vijashunker vs The Fleming S and W Coy—Ardashir and H.
447-79—Janardhun and G—Shaik Cassum Mahomedbhoy and another vs Boobun—M M Munshi.
379-79—Janardhun and G—Kesorchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Vieram—Bhaishunker and D.
378-79—Nanu and H—Sherunbai vs Dosibai—Smith and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS —NOVEMBER 16.

Hog, Bt Col, R A, on duty, from Madras.

NOVEMBER 17.

Brough, Surg, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Peaheen Valley

NOVEMBER 18.

Nivin, Surg Major, on duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 19.

Minto, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Lucknow.
Bond, Capte n, 83rd Regt, on duty, from Umballa.
Bally, Major, 83rd Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Hatch, Major Genl. on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Burrough, Surg. 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, R E, to join, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 19th November, 1879.

1 The B and C Companies will parade at 6-30 a m, on Friday, 21st, near the Oval for drill, serge clothing, arms, and accoutrements.
2 There will be Sword Exercise drill at the Town Hall to-morrow (20th) at 5 p m, for Officers and Sergeants.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 p.m.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, to gether with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 3

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

Tuesday ..... Nov. 25
,, ... Dec. 9
,, ... ,, 23

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Friday..... Dec. 5

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Gwader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.
Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 p.m. at the G. P. O. and late letters fee up to 2 p.m. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.
The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-30 a.m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p. m. Mail Train, as formerly.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....20th, 11h. 46·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 20	.....	6 12	5 19	{ 3 49 m { 4 5 a	10 14 m 10 8 a
Fri. 21	English Mail expected.	6 12	5 19	{ 4 45 m { 5 25 m	11 22 m 11 52 m
Sat. 22	.....	6 13	5 19	{ 5 49 m { 6 47 a	0 30 a ...
Sun. 23	24th Sunday after Trinity.	6 13	5 19	{ 6 51 m { 7 58 a	0 39 m 1 30 a
Mon. 24	.....	6 14	5 19	{ 7 51 m { 8 59 a	1 52 m 2 23 a
Tues. 25	.....	6 15	5 19	{ 8 41 m { 9 49 a	2 55 m 3 6 a
Wed. 26	.....	6 15	5 19	{ 9 25 m { 10 31 a	3 47 m 3 47 a

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,

May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PARKER—November 17th, at Parell, the wife of Mr. C. Parker, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANSON—November 13th, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain G. W. Anson, of a son.
AINLEY—November 10th, at Nellore, the wife of Samuel Ainley, Overseer, D. P. W., of a daughter.
BUCKLAND—November 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of G. W. P. Buckland, Esq., of a son.
KELLY—November 12th, at Delhi, the wife of Captain J. G. Kelly, 33rd Regiment B. L., of a daughter.
SMITH—November 15th, at Keenett's Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. A. F. Smith, Assistant Apothecary, of a son.
WALKER—November 13th, at Coconada, the wife of Surgeon G. L. Walker, M. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PEEBLES—MITCHELL—November 16th, at Madras, John H. Peebles, to Kate, the 3rd daughter of Robert Mitchell, Esq., Kirn, Scotland.

DEATHS.

MAULLIER—November 6th, at Lungis, Sylhet, H. Maullier, of Cluny Castle, aged 2 years.
MONSOT—October 30th, on board the Almora, on the passage home, Dr. J. W. Mounsjoy, of Akyab, aged 46 years.
MURRAY—November 14th, at Calcutta, Lillian, the wife of James Murray, aged 29 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1879.

THE English Cabinet are evidently preparing to go before the country at an early date. Not only have the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Cross been stumping the provinces, not only have they in their orations given indications of the line they mean to take up while defending the foreign policy of the Government, and especially the exploded Treaty of Berlin, but the weak points of that treaty and of the celebrated Convention with Turkey, are carefully being attended to and remedied. When Lord Beaconsfield returned from the Congress at Berlin, in the same breath in which he proclaimed the "peace with honour," he took credit for what he announced was the most important result of the negotiations in which he had been engaged—the undertaking that Turkey had given to execute the long-called-for and sorely needed reforms in Asia Minor. And during the past year, as we know, the chief taunt of the Opposition has been the non compliance of Turkey to carry through her engagements with England. In short, her Asiatic provinces are in as complete a state of anarchy as ever they were, and the promises of the Porte to amend matters have still continued to remain promises. Thus, in every respect the policy inaugurated at Berlin has so far proved a complete failure. In the face of the coming elections, however, the Government have wisely decided to put it beyond the power of their opponents to point any longer to Asia Minor as evidence that the foreign policy of the Beaconsfield Administration is a policy of bluster and words, and not a policy of action. Reuter has informed us that, as a last resort, the Cabinet have been compelled to actually threaten Turkey and to force her, under the guns of the British fleet, to set about carrying through those reforms which we have declared to be so necessary, and which she time after time has promised to put in force. On Tuesday Reuter informed us that Admiral Hornby was only stopped from moving his ironclads further eastwards by the Sultan having vowed in time that the reforms would be commenced; and yesterday, as evidence of his intention upon this occasion to really do something, we were able to announce that Baker Pasha had been appointed to superintend the execution of the Sultan's orders. Doubtless the Turk, seeing that we are in earnest, and in fear of losing his only friend, will now make some show of complying with our wishes; but we fear that, unless the bayonet is continually held at his throat, that as soon as our attention is relaxed—that is to say, when the elections in England are at an end, and the present Cabinet entrusted with a fresh lease of power—he will relapse into his old evil ways, and his territories will again sink back into the condition of misrule from which it is our supposed interest to rescue them. In the meantime will it not be open to the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone to justly point to their prognostications of a year ago, when they laughed to scorn this Turkish Convention, the conditions of which are only now exacted, as they prophesied would be the case, under the threat of armed force? May not the members of the Opposition ask why the Government should resort to threats now, and why they refused to adopt coercion at the time of the Constantinople Conference, when, if England had led the way in demanding that Turkey should comply with the recommendation of assembled Europe, a devastating war would have been averted and Turkey would have remained intact—as a strong barrier against Russian ambition—instead of being, as she is now, a weak and distracted country that cannot possibly hold together, and that must fall before the first attack from without? But these considerations after all are not likely to weigh much with the English nation, which apparently prefers a foreign policy that is Imperial, even although it may be weak, vacillating, and wanting in real thoroughness, to no foreign policy at all—such as must be expected should the Liberals come into power. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the events of the last few days, and the appointment of Baker Pasha, will strengthen the Government's position at the coming elections.

THE trial of Wassudew Bulwunt at Poona has drawn attention to two criminal offences and their punishments according to the Penal Code. The provisions of the Penal Code with regard to the crime dacoity are remarkable for their clearness and their proper severity. Any robbery committed by more than five persons is declared to be a dacoity, punishable with transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment, which may extend to ten years, and a fine. If in the course of a dacoity one man commit a murder, all shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to a fine. If, at the time of committing, or of attempting to commit robbery, the offender is armed with any weapon, his punishment cannot be less than seven years. Lastly, "Whoever "belongs to a gang of persons associated for "the purpose of habitually committing dacoity "shall be punished with transportation for life," or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to a fine. The law regarding dacoity is simple and lucid, but the provisions regarding treason are not so clear and explicit. Offences against the State are dealt with in the VI. Chap. of the Penal Code. Section 121 states :—"Whoever wages "war against the Queen, or attempts to wage such "war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be "punished with death or transportation for life, "and shall forfeit all his property." Wassudew Bulwunt committed no overt act which amounted to waging war. The crime he committed was dacoity. The mere fact of an armed assembly meeting and marching, or even fighting, will not of itself constitute a waging of war. It must be by some public and premeditated plan for some public and general purpose. It is even doubtful whether, if Wassudew had carried out his intention of attacking a jail, he would have brought himself under this section. The next section, 122, states :—"Whoever collects men, "arms, or ammunition, or otherwise prepares to "wage war, with the intention of either waging or "being prepared to wage war against the Queen "shall be punished with transportation for life or "imprisonment of either description, for a term "not exceeding ten years, and shall forfeit all his "property." We consider that this offence ought to be punishable with death, as well as the offence of actually waging war. The British power has nothing to dread from an overt act of rebellion, it can be easily crushed by the forces at command; but conspiracy against the British Government does an infinite amount of mischief to the country and to the dupes of an intriguing Brahmin scoundrel. Wassudew was, as the Judge very properly pointed out, morally guilty of all the lives lost in the late dacoities. A deliberate combination to commit an offence is often more injurious to the interests of the community, and, consequently, more deserving of punishment, than an isolated committal of the same offence. This is the reason why secret societies are usually so mischievous. A secret society may order only one murder in a year, but the fact that a number of men have planned and executed that one murder may make it a far more serious symptom than ten murders would have been if committed without concert. But what gives any single concerted crime its special significance, is the evidence that it affords of the wide diffusion of a determination to break the law, and when this evidence is forthcoming, the case is one for exemplary punishment. "The principal aim of punishment," Bentham writes, "is to prevent like "offences. What is

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19, 5 P. M.

The closing price of Bar Silver per ounce to day is 53¼d., with a firm market.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8½d., received 95 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 79½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 87.

PENSIONS FOR RELATIVES OF KABUL ENVOY AND ESCORT.

LONDON, 19, 4-55 P. M.

Dr. Creagh receives the Victoria Cross.

The pensions awarded to Cavagnari's relatives and to the relatives of the men who were massacred at Kabul have been doubled.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ITEMS FROM KABUL.

KABUL, VIA GANDAMACK, Nov. 19.

The following are the principal events which have happened in Kabul during my fortnight's absence :—

Some sixty Afghans have been hanged for complicity in the late hostilities.

Five months' rations for troops, native and British, have been stored in the cantonments.

The barracks of the Amir's late army in Sherpur have been completely cleaned out. They have been fitted with doors and windows, and are now perfectly adapted for occupation by Europeans.

A report says that Balkh, Turkistan, and Badakshan have been made over to Sirdar Wali Mahomed, who declares he can govern these provinces and collect the revenue without our aid. It was very apparent that he ruled Kurrum with the greatest severity.

The convoy of invalids is returning to India safely by the Luttabund Pass, escorted by the 12th Bengal Cavalry, who winter at Jallalabad.

The revenue of Turkistan, about seventy lakhs, is to be paid in gold.

Huts for the 5th Goorkhas and 23rd Pioneers will be ready in a month's time.

THE BLOCK ON THE RAILWAY.
DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT PAPERS AT KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Nov. 19.

The Lieutenant Governor and his Private Secretary, Mr. Lepel Griffin, left Lahore for Jhelum on the 17th inst. in connection with the block of traffic on the railway.

The *Pioneer* mentions certain papers as having been found at Kabul which are calculated to excite a painful impression concerning the nature of the recent relations between the late Governor of Kabul and the Russian Cabinet, and promises their publication ere long.

It is doubted whether the destination of the money confiscated will be determined by the authorities in the field. Some plunder might go to the troops, but the fine imposed on the inhabitants of Kabul and the treasure seized may have to be applied to the mitigation of the burdens which the outbreak of the war has thrown upon the Indian people.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

GENERAL GORDON'S BRIGADE.

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

General Gordon's Brigade in the Kurrum has returned from Ali Kheyl and the Chamkanna expedition, and troops are placed at General Tytler's disposal, who also hopes to move to Badesh Kheyl by the end of the week.

GENERAL MACPHERSON'S BRIGADE.

KABUL, Nov. 17.

General Macpherson's Brigade is expected to return to Kabul by the 21st instant, on which day General Baker, with a small force, is to proceed towards the *maidan* in the direction of Ghazni to collect supplies and settle the country.

THE CHIEF OF THE TARAKI GHILZAIS.

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

From Kandahar,—The Chief of the Taraki Ghilzais from the country beyond the Khelat-i-Ghilzai frontier has reached Kandahar to submit and ask for service.

[RUSTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AT LEEDS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Duke of Argyll, in his speech at Leeds last Friday, accused the Marquis of Salisbury of mis-statements in connection with the policy of the Government.

THE LATE SHERE ALI AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, in which he quotes from the report of the British native agent at Kabul for the year 1876, proving that the Amir, Shere Ali, refused at that time to receive an English Embassy on the grounds that it would be a pretext for a Russian one.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 18.

H. M. S. Jumna passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound from Bombay, to-day.

MALTA, Nov. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Java, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115½

We learn that Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee of this city have lent the Empress S. and W. Company, the sum of rupees three lakhs for three years at 9 per cent. Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, the junior partner of the firm, has been asked to join the Board, which at present consists of Mr. Greaves (of Greaves, Cotton and Co.), Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Walker), Mr. Sligh (of the Bank of Bombay), and Mr. Jackson, barrister-at-law.

We learn by telegram that Mr. James Mark Turton, of Turton and Leggett, applied yesterday to the Madras High Court through his attorney to be declared insolvent. He entered into a deed of arrangement with his creditors in England, but omitted to include those in India in consequence of which the Madras creditors have been attaching the property of the firm. The liabilities in England amount to £9,000. The Court refused the application, but issued an injunction to the creditors.

THE steam-ship Krishna, which was stranded in the Rairee creek, about thirty miles north of Galle during the cyclone on the 24th of May last, has been successfully dug out from her sand bed under the superintendence of Captain Burn, of the Glasgow Underwriters' Association, and is now anchored in five fathoms of water on the coast, preparatory to being brought to Bombay, where she may be expected about Monday next.

To suit the convenience of the merchants trading with China, the date of departure of the China steamers from Bombay under the new contract has been altered by the Directors of the P. and O. Company, from Saturday to Friday evening. This was rendered practicable, owing to the fact that the steamers from Bombay are not under contract until they leave Galle; and it cannot fail to be a great boon to the Jewish community.

THE *Englishman* hears that Sir John Strachey goes home in March next before the new Licence Tax on professional incomes comes into operation.

WE stated a week ago that matters in the disaffected districts of Rumpa had again taken an unfavorable turn. We are now informed that the village of Nellipeeda was looted on the 23rd October, and on the following day Mullavaram was treated in the same way. The rebels were not allowed to go far, before Major Young surprised a large gang, and inflicted some loss on them. Quantities of muskets and matchlocks were captured. The monsoon, however, does not permit the free movements of troops, and sickness is still rife. The authorities are doing their best to ameliorate the condition of the sepoys. Quinine is largely distributed, and the Collector of Godavery has been ordered to build sheds for the accommodation of the sick. The sanitary condition of the 17th and 29th regiments is, however, simply deplorable, and they ought at once to be removed from the district. The sick not only suffer from fever, but many of them are affected with the Rumpa ulcer, and severe cases of paralysis have occurred. The 17th M. N. I. is so weak as to be unable to march; in consequence of which a wing of the 39th N. I. has been ordered to proceed from Madras to Rajahmundry at once.

AN arithmetical correspondent of the Allahabad paper has been employing his mind with calculations concerning the administration of quinine to all persons who may be in need of it in the North-West provinces with the following results:—It has been pretty clearly shown that in some districts of these Provinces five-sixths of the population have been attacked by fever. Assuming that five-sixths of the entire population of the provinces had been attacked and had been treated to the customary doses of five grains of quinine, the supply necessary for *one day* would amount to 11¼ tons of quinine. To pack this modest amount without crushing the crystals would require a box ten feet long by ten broad and ten deep, and the cost, putting quinine at Rs. 10 an ounce, would amount to 40 lakhs of rupees. Considering that this estimate allows for only the luxury of *one* attack to each person, there is a wholesale look about the figures that is very refreshing.

THE official returns of mortality in the North-West Provinces for the month of September last show the terrible effect of the wave of malaria which has been lately flowing over the provinces. The total of deaths from all causes amounted to 196,335, of which no less than 169,782 were due to fever. The numbers for the corresponding period of last year were 120,607 deaths, of which 69,630 were from fever. Fever has, therefore, during last September, claimed upwards of 100,000 deaths in excess of last year's return. The districts of Aligarh, Bulundshahr, and Meerut were the greatest sufferers, the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population being 22·24, 16·59, and 16 respectively. The death-rate of the whole province was 4·61 per 1,000, the corresponding figure last year being 2·82. The death returns from fever for October, it is to be feared, will be at least equally distressing, as the fever wave was present in only a few districts in September; whereas, later on, it flowed over almost the whole province.

IT has been often pointed out that the fee at present exacted by the Indian Post Office for the registration of letters is excessive and quite out of proportion to the rates of postage. A timid apprehension that the change would result in pecuniary loss to the department, is probably the only obstacle to its reduction. If so, as a Calcutta contemporary points out, "the department might reasonably take courage from the fact that the reduction of the registration fee in England on the 1st June, 1878, has been followed by an increase from 4,316,047 to 7,200,350 in the number of letters registered. We believe the fee in this country might be reduced from four to two annas with ultimate profit to the department as well as great benefit to the public."

DISCUSSING the proposed new tax affecting the official and professional classes, the *Indian Herald* writes:—"Many of the strongest opponents to this system of taxation are out of the country now, and even were they here, they would probably offer no great opposition to the measure in its present modified form. As far as the official and salaried classes are concerned, well, they must "grin and bear it," unless, indeed, they think it worth while to adopt the loyal spirit of the Baboo who stated in his application for an increase to his salary that he was solely actuated by a disinterested anxiety to pay more income-tax to his 'Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.'"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *National Paper* at Shillong says that a young European lady was captured by the Nagas from Mr. Damant's bungalow, and has been grossly illtreated by them. This is the first that has been heard of any European lady having been taken prisoner, and we doubt the truth of the report.

AS a subsidiary portion of the Kabul force, but one which could not be dispensed with under the conditions of Indian warfare, the special correspondent of the Allahabad paper draws attention to the Kahars forming the ambulance corps. "There are 900 of these men with General Roberts, and to them is entrusted the charge of carrying off the wounded in action and conveying the sick in *dandies* and *doolies* on the line of march. They have been drilled into good order by Surgeon-Major Bourke, by whose energy they have been kept much better in hand than is usual in campaigns similar to this. They correspond to the bearers of the Army Hospital Corps at home, but in camp are also employed in any rough work which may require to be done. Their behaviour on the 6th of October at Charasia was extremely good; they were constantly under fire, and their indifference to danger was very marked, their belief in *kismut* supplying the place of steady courage. In the Ambulance Corps two were killed and three wounded; while with the regiments three more were killed—taken altogether, a heavy loss upon non-combatants."

WITH regard to Colonel Justice's recent appointment the *Bombay Review* remarks:—If there was no "captain of experience" available, why was not Colonel Justice sent to Mhow? This did not suit Colonel Justice, who was then Military Secretary to the Chief. But in October 1879 when Colonel P. Cox, R. E., arrived from England to take up the duties of permanent Military Secretary, then it is ascertained all of a sudden, that a Captain ("of experience") of the Adjutant General's Department was acting in a staff capacity at Mhow; so he was ordered out and Colonel Justice was given the appointment. The regulations remain the same; if there was no qualified officer in November, 1878, why was Captain Law put in orders for the duty and not Colonel Justice? But as there are qualified captains available, it surely was, and is, a grievance for an officer on half pay and of the personal staff, whose late regiment is in no way connected with the Bombay Presidency, to be given an appointment of the kind. The employment of an half-pay officer in such a capacity is distinctly barred by G. G. O. 385 of 1865; but Colonel W. C. Justice is a half-pay officer.

A MOST unsatisfactory discovery has been made by the Seance Committee of the British National Association of Spiritualists, if the incident related by the organ of that society, *Spiritual Notes*, be considered. The ladies and gentlemen who composed the "circle were sitting with clasped hands in a somewhat darkened room, when "a very small form appeared" named Marie. This sprite seemed to be very fastidious; it objected to the smell of the room, which had been newly whitewashed, and, when those present began to sing, designated their efforts as "affreux," and told them their music jarred on her nerves. No wonder the Seance Committee were a little shocked at this announcement. A spirit that does not like singing is a very suspicious being, and it is not difficult to imagine that the circle was somewhat perturbed, Whether they thought of another young lady who, in the "Ingoldsby Legends," once appeared at an abbot's table, but fled when some holy water was used, we are not told; but it seems they were silent, whereupon they were once more chided by this extraordinary ghost, to whom repartee, strange to say, seemed much more agreeable. Happily, she departed without injuring any of the worthy people present, merely remarking in a deprecatory way that some of them would possibly go home saying, "How frivolous the spirits are!" If all were like "Marie," it is very possible they would.

THE Vegetarians have been making merry at Manchester. The distinguished President, Professor F. W. Newman, made a proposal which was passed, we regret to hear, by only a very small minority. In the Vegetarian Temple he would have constructed a sort of court of the Gentiles. He would admit the interesting inquirers who cannot go the whole vegetable, but like an occasional fish or other "marine animal." What sea-beasts these enthusiasts relish, we cannot imagine, for porpoise has never regained its mediæval vogue, and seal is tough. Perhaps to consider this too curiously would lead us into the vexed question, "What is a fish?" The French Academician defined the crab as "a little red fish that walks backwards," but was informed that the crab is not a fish, that it does not walk backwards, and is not red. There are plenty of marine animals known to science doubtless which are not fish, and on them half hearted Vegetarians may long to batten. The sea anemone, for instance, seems a vegetable quite in their line. But it is still doubtful whether the eaters of marine animals are to be admitted into the Society. The past year, owing perhaps to the depression in trade and dearness of meat, has been the most flourishing in the records of the Society. The receipts have been over 800*l*.

HAVING completed his long and careful tour of inspection in the Reichslaender, Alsass, and Lothringen, Field-Marshal Court von Moltke has betaken himself to Baden-Baden, there to report to the Emperor upon his investigations into the defensive capabilities of the provinces in question. In German military circles—at least so it is stated in Prussian semi-official press organs—great importance is attached to the visit paid by the general staff of the Army, under Count Moltke's supervision, to the strategical positions lining the western frontier of the Fatherland. The venerable Field-Marshal, whose judgment upon all military questions is accepted as conclusive by the German nation, is understood to be of opinion that, in consequence of the enormous increment which has accrued to the armed forces of France since the last war, it has become urgently necessary to augment upon a very large scale the defensive resources of the western frontier provinces. He therefore recommends that steps be taken without delay to construct a certain number of new fortifications, and to reinforce the troops at present stationed in Elsass and Lothringen, in view of a possible sudden attack on the part of the French army. This last precautionary measure will not entail any immediate increase in the numbers of the standing army, as settled by the late Count von Roon's much-discussed Army bill. Several regiments can be moved down to Reichslaender from the older provinces of the Prussian monarchy, particularly from the Rhine districts, the safety of which, from a vigorous French *coup de main*, has been assured ever since the annexation of Elsass-Lothringen. Baden and Bavarian contingents may also be rendered provisionally available for the reinforcement of the Reichslaender garrisons.

BOMBAY.

THE VOLUNTEER BAND AT THE APOLLO BANDAR.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Elliten ..... Kuhner.
Overture	Preciosa ..... Weber.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia ..... Donizetti.
Valse	Violettes ..... Waldteufel.
Polka	Trotzkopfchen ..... Faust.
Galop	Bald da Bald Dort ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The Traffic Manager of the Baroda Railway invites in our advertising columns to-day that first and second class passengers and goods and parcels traffics are now being booked from all stations on that railway from Bombay and between Ahmedabad and Palanpur on the Western Rajputana line.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lohar Chawl on view of the body of Jogoona, woman, who was accidentally drowned in a well in that locality. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Ahmed Peer Mahomed, a tin-man, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain copper vessels, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Curetjee Sorabjee, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Jairam Nursey and two others were yesterday found guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court of assaulting Moorjee Khimjee, D'fendant No. 1 was fined Rs. 30, and the other two Rs. 20 each. They were all further bound over in a sum of Rs. 75 each to keep the peace.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Duttoo G vind and four others were convicted yesterday by Mr. P. Ryan, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a silver watch valued at Rs. 40, belonging to Nilkunt Wasudew, and the other of receiving and assisting in disposing of the said property. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the others to two months' similar imprisonment each.

THEFT.—Tukia Narayen was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on three separate charges of theft of copper and brass vessels belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—Shaik Ebram Amir was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a silver ornament valued Rs. 10, belonging to Toorabkhan Appakhan, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Mahadewsett Narayen and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Gough, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Sooner Gully. They were found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, three others were fined Rs. 20 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.—Dostmahomed Khetti and three others were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Doorgadavie. They were fined Rs. 5 each.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a sitting of the court yesterday, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided, the following insolvents were granted discharges:—Hurry Sewram, a dealer in dry fruits, liabilities Rs. 976; Panchund Narronjee, a dealer in sundries, Rs. 3,797; Esha Meya Ebrahimjan, a bill collector, Rs. 2,361; Hirapa bin Hirapa, a carpenter, Rs. 355; Muctabai, widow, Rs. 525; Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Macabuchana, a fitter, Rs. 1,183; Cassam Hirji, a petty agent, Rs. 1,359; Suraji Khandoo, a basket maker, Rs. 1,811; Nana Narayen, a draftsman, Rs. 1,930; Esub Mohideen, a dealer in bangles, Rs. 2,865; Morarjee Edjee, unemployed, Rs. 356; Kassinath Ramchunder, a Government pensioner, Rs. 624; Pandurang Ramchunder, clerk G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 875; Madhowjee Gokul, Rs. 1,136; G. V. Henriques, a mechanic, Rs. 1,492. The petition of Megbjee Doongersey, liabilities Rs. 26,019, was dismissed for want of prosecution.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A Brahmin woman was proceeding last week from the village of Purinch, Pandherpur taluka, to the neighbouring village, when she was robbed by about fifteen persons of all the ornaments she had on her person, which are said to be worth about three hundred rupees.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG Men's Christian Association service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on the S. S. City of Baltimore. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Officers and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Friends from shore must leave at 7 p. m. precisely.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. Fourteen cases, implicating twenty prisoners, sixteen of whom are Hindus, three Mahomedans, and one Native Christian, have been committed by the Presidency Magistrates for trial. There are five cases of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding arising out of the Mahim murder case tried at the last Sessions; two cases of theft; and one case each of the following offences:—Dishonestly using as genuine forged documents, lurking house trespass, criminal breach of trust, cheating, house-breaking by night, counterfeiting Queen's coins, and attempting to fabricate false evidence. Seven of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, three by Mr. Nana Morojee, and four by Mr. P. Ryan.

THE FRUIT, FLOWER, AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

A MEETING of the committee of the Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Show was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices, at which nearly all the gentlemen who have agreed to form the committee were present. It was proposed by Mr. H. E. Jacomb, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, "That J. H. Grant, Esq., be requested to take the chair." Mr. Grant, on taking the chair, made a few remarks as to the flower and fruit show held in the years 1869 and 1876, and said that the exhibitors were not satisfied as to the value of the prizes awarded, and it was intended to increase the value of the prizes at the proposed show, and he did not doubt that, seeing the names of the several influential gentlemen on the list of the committee, it would prove a decided success. The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Surgeon-General Hunter, and seconded by Mr. N. Spencer, junior, That a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen (with power to add to their number) be appointed to carry out the arrangements for holding a Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Show:—

The Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I	Pherozshah M. Mehta, Esq
" " Mr. Justice Kemball	Capt. H. Morland
" " Mr. Justice Melvill	Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
" " M. Mowat	Dr. Henry Cook
" " Mackintosh Balfour	C. E. Fox, Esq.
" " Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Esq
" " Mahomed Ibrahim Scouldass, C.I.E.	James N. Graham, Esq.
Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.	Shantaram Narayen, Esq
Sir Mungruldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I.	Dr. W. Graham
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.	Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., C.S.I.	Khan Bahadur Munsherjee Cowasjee Murshan
J. H. Grant, Esq.	Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	F. Vouillon, Esq
Surgeon-Genl W. G. Hunter	T. B. Kirkham, Esq
Genl Hewett	Venayekrao Ramchunder Luximonjee, Esq
C. P. Cooper, Esq	J. A. Cassels, Esq
J. D. Sassoon, Esq	W. Best, Esq
Brig.-Genl C. T. Aitchison, C.B.	Dr. J. Anderson
Vurjeewundass Mahadewdass, Esq.	Runchordass Tulseydass, Esq
Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq	Dr. Phillip DeSouza
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.	H. W. Barrow, Esq
Capt. Portman	Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthakee, Esq
Hajee Curreem Mahomed Sulleman, Esq.	Hormusjee N. Saklatwalla, Esq

Proposed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay, That Messrs. R. G. Walton, C. A. Turner, Ardesir Framjee Moos, and Dr. Succaram Arjoon be requested to act as joint honorary secretaries and treasurers, and to be *ex-officio* members of the executive committee, which will be appointed by the sub-committee.

Proposed by Mr. Martin Wood, and seconded by Dr. Philip DeSouza, That the Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Show be held in the Victoria Gardens on Thursday, 19th February, and two following days.

Proposed by Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, and seconded by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, That an account be opened with the National Bank of India, that all monies received on account of the Show be paid into that account, and that all cheques be signed by any two of the joint honorary secretaries.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, which was carried with applause, and the meeting terminated.

THE CORPORATION AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for the consideration of the budget estimates for 1880, prepared by the Town Council, and some other business, was held on Tuesday afternoon last at the Municipal offices. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Chairman of the Corporation, presided, and the members present were Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. James Bapty, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serwai, E. B. Carroll, Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Charles Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, Graham Geary, Gouldass Jugmohundass, D. E. Gostling, James Greaves, Hirjee Ardaseer Cama, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, H. E. Jacomb, Janardhan Gopal Mentray, D. S. Kemp, Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, T. B. Kirkham, John Y. Lang, F. Mathew, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, P. Peterson, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., and Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

Nearly half an hour was wasted before a *quorum* of twenty-five members could be obtained. The first detailed statement was taken in hand, and the members proceeded to consider the estimates of

INCOME.

It was proposed by Dr. Blaney, Chairman of the Town Council, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, and resolved, That the estimate of the contribution of Government towards the cost of the Police Force for the year 1880 be passed at Rs. 90,000.

It was next proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, That the wheel tax for the year 1880 be fixed at the maximum rate allowed by the Acts, viz:—

On every 4-wheeled carriage on springs, per quarter	Rs.	6	0
On every 2-wheeled carriage on springs, except native hackeries	"	4	0
On every native hackery used for riding in and drawn by bullocks	"	7	8
On every labour cart and labour hackery	"	4	8
On every horse, pony, or mule of the height 12 hands or upwards	"	7	8
On every horse, pony, or mule of height less than 12 hands	"	3	12

and that the budget estimate of receipts from the same, Rs. 2,15,600, be passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee ventured to express a hope that the apprehension of a deficit of Rs. 20,000 would not be realised. The Town Council had taken measures to prevent the apprehended deficit, and he hoped the Municipality would suffer no loss in the end in this matter.

The proposition was agreed to.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, and resolved, That the budget estimate for 1880, for revenue in lieu of the money hitherto received for liquor licence fees, &c., be passed at Rs. 1,43,750, the amount entered in section 63 of the Abkari Act V. of 1878.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, and resolved, That the budget estimate for 1880 of revenue from Public Land Conveyances "Badges," be passed at Rs. 1,900.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, and resolved, That the budget estimate for 1880, of tobacco duty and licenses, be sanctioned by the Corporation at Rs. 1,54,900.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and resolved, That the budget estimate of town duties to be levied in the year 1880, be passed at Rs. 5,26,200 not, and that the duties be levied as under:—

Grain of all sorts, per candy	4 annas.
Wines and spirits, per gallon	4 annas.
Beer, per gallon	6 pies.
Sugar, including molasses and goor	
1½ per cent. (on tariff value.)	
Ghee, per Bombay maund	6 annas.
Timber (excluding railway sleepers)	
2½ per cent. (on market value.)	
Firewood, per candy	2 annas.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and resolved, That the budget estimate for 1880 of the tax on fire insurance companies be passed at Rs. 20,000.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala and resolved, That the budget estimate for 1880 of the contribution from Municipal servants towards pension, &c., fund, be passed at Rs. 9,000.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Hirjee Ardasir Dady, and resolved, That the budget estimate of the bullock cess for the year 1880 be passed at Rs. 2,13,100, and that the cess be fixed at a sum not exceeding Rs. 7 in respect of any one house or building, or of any one separate holding of land, in other cases at 3 per cent of the annual value of any house, or building, or separate holding of land; but in no case shall less than four annas per month be levied for bullock cess to any one house or building, or any one separate holding of land.

THE WATER RATE.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, and seconded by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdas, That the budget estimate of water rate for the year 1880 be passed at Rs. 3,45,000, and that the rate be levied on the following scale:—Water, when delivered through meter, to be charged at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons; for water not supplied through meter 3½ per cent. on 1st 1,000 rupees of the assessed monthly rental of the house or property; 2 per cent. on 2nd 1,000 rupees of the assessed monthly rental of the house or property; 1½ per cent. on 3rd and each succeeding one hundred of the assessed monthly rental of the house or property. No house or property to be supplied with water at a less charge than 12 annas per measem.

Mr. D. E. Gostling said he wished to propose an amendment upon the charge proposed to be levied upon water supplied by meter measurement, which was very high. The Vehar water supply amounts to a daily supply of 17 gallons per head for a population of 5,50,000; or now that it is confined to the native town supply, it is equal to about 22 gallons per head for a population of 5,00,000 souls. This was equal in round numbers to a total annual supply of 4,000,000,000 gallons. Now suppose that, owing to leakage in the pipes and other causes, only 3,000,000,000 gallons were delivered into the streets, dipping wells, and houses. If this quantity of water were all used and paid for at the meter rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, the income from water would be 22½ lakhs of rupees per annum. To this must be added the Tulsi supply, which is equal to 6 gallons per head for the whole population of 5,50,000, or an annual supply of 1,400,000,000 gallons. Now, suppose that of this quantity 1,000,000,000 gallons were delivered to the town. This, if paid for at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, would bring 7½ lakhs of rupees per annum. From the two lakhs there was thus a total supply of 4,000,000,000 gallons, which, at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, would give 30 lakhs of rupees per annum. The actual income from the water supply for 1878 was given in this year's budget at Rs. 2,92,000; but the actuals given at page 41 of the annual report for 1878 were Rs. 3,40,000; and this last amount Mr. Gostling took to be correct, and the budget amount to be incorrect. The budget estimate for 1880 was only Rs. 5,000 higher—that is, Rs. 3,45,000. The total meter income is Rs. 1,16,329, or about one-third of the total income of Rs. 3,40,360, leaving a balance assessment income Rs. 2,24,031. Mr. Gostling of shewed by figures the startling result, that the amount supplied by meter is only 4 per cent. of the total supply. The remaining 96 per cent. of water was, he said, used to supply houses on valuation assessment; and in the supply to dipping wells, fountains, stand-pipes and cattle troughs, in road watering, and the uncertain quantity wasted in the street mains. There are in all 194 dipping wells, fountains, stand-pipes, and cattle-troughs. In 1878 there were 11,908 connections, which, Mr. Gostling supposed, meant that 11,908 separate houses were supplied with water and should pay assessment. There are 23,200 separate properties in the town, so that it appeared only one-half the total number of houses paid for water. Mr. Gostling said he had taken a deal of trouble to get at these facts and figures connected with this question. Applications for 453 new connections had been made, and 302 disconnections were made, showing a net increase of 151 new connections, an increase of only 1½ per cent. in the year in the total number of connections. The total quantity of water used and not paying meter rate was shown by Mr. Gostling to be 3,345,000,000 gallons. Allowing that one-fourth of this was wasted, one-fourth used in road-watering, and in the 194 dipping wells and fountains, there still remained one-half which was supplied to and wasted in the 11,908 houses. One-half amounted to 1,922,000,000 gallons, equal, if charged at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, to Rs. 14,42,000. The amount actually received from the 11,908 houses was Rs. 2,24,000, which comes to only 1 anna 10 pies per 1,000 gallons. The meter rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, Mr. Gostling argued, was most unnecessarily high. Everybody used Vehar or Tulsi water, but only those who had it laid on to their houses paid the tax. Those who paid bheestees or carried it themselves from the dipping wells and fountains got it free. All they could do to prevent the waste of water that was going on should be done so as to reduce the rate upon meter measurement, and to make it cheaper for poor families to have the water laid on to their houses than to employ bheestees or their own labour. Upon the present assessment system, by valuation of houses, nobody cared how much water was used; and the result was a great waste, the pipes running day and night. The great disparity in the rate as charged by meter measurement and by assessment ought, Mr. Gostling contended, to be removed.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, who remarked that they did not know whether Mr. Gostling was aiming at something not allowed by law, Mr. Gostling handed in the following amendment:—That the meter rate for water supplied to all houses other than mills and factories be six annas per thousand gallons.

The Chairman drew attention to clause 2, section 69, and clause B., section 269, and the bye-laws, remarking that he did not think the Corporation had any power to fix the meter rates.

Mr. Gostling asked if he should not proceed with his remarks.

The Chairman—I don't think you can unless you show the law.

Mr. Gostling referred to the importance of agitating the subject.

The Chairman—You mistake your platform. Either you must address a larger or a smaller assembly.

Mr. Gostling—I hope the Commissioner will see his way to reduce the meter rate.

Dr. Blaney said the Commissioner had the subject in hand, and that it would soon come before the Town Council.

Mr. Gostling—Will he reduce the rate?

Dr. Blaney—That will probably follow.

The Municipal Commissioner said he certainly did not see his way to reduce the meter rate at present.

Mr. Gostling's amendment was allowed to drop, and the original proposition was agreed to.

OTHER VOTES.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, and resolved, That the estimates of income under the heads of returns from "property and miscellaneous," for the year 1880, be passed at Rs. 3,78,700 as detailed below:—

Market Receipts		2,31,900
Miscellaneous Fines		10,000
Do. Receipts		45,100
Do. Fees		59,700
Do. Savings		4,000
Public Gardens		7,000
Tramway Rent		21,000
Total	Rs.	3,78,700

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master remarked that the Municipal offences, for which fines were levied, were decreasing every year—a very good sign.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—Not for the Municipality?

Mr. Bomonjee.—No. (A laugh).

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and resolved, That the estimate of the total income for 1880, (including Rs. 90,000 Government contribution to the Police) be passed at Rs. 30,88,250, together with cash balance of Rs. 6,29,127, total Rs. 37,17,377.

This finished the details of income, and the Corporation proceeded to the detailed statement of

EXPENDITURE.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, and resolved, That the budget estimate of expenditure for 1880 for the Town Council and Corporation establishment (as per detailed statement No. 3) amounting to Rs. 43,663, be sanctioned by the Corporation.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, and resolved, That the budget estimate of expenditure for 1880, for the Municipal Commissioner's establishment, (as per detailed statement No. 4) amounting to Rs. 39,116, be sanctioned by the Corporation.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, seconded by Mr. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, and resolved, That the budget estimate of expenditure for 1880, for the Municipal Audit Accounts and Stores Department (as per detailed statement No. 5), amounting to Rs. 40,560, be sanctioned by the Corporation.

Proposed by the Chairman, Town Council, and seconded by Mr. Kemp, That the budget estimate of expenditure for the year 1880, for the Assessment and Collection Department (as per detailed statement No. 6) including the cost of tobacco duties and town duties collection, amoun

anything towards the expenses of the State. We have now had sufficient experience of the new taxes to enable us to form a judgement on their merits and their defects. Financially the Licence tax has been successful, for it yields already about £370,000 a year; and taxes of this kind become more productive as knowledge and experience are gained by the assessing officers. With one exception the tax has been successful in other respects also. The greater part of the amount which it has yielded has been assessed and collected without difficulty or opposition; and although the tax has undoubtedly been unpopular, as all direct taxation must be, there has been only one really serious and valid opposition to it. It has become clear that it descends the low, and that it falls on large numbers of people on whom the imposition of such a form is neither expedient nor profitable. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Madras, no person was made liable to the tax whose annual earnings were less than two hundred rupees; but throughout the rest of India, in Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab, the minimum taxable income was fixed at one hundred rupees. When, my Lord, the Council was discussing the imposition of the Licence tax, I spoke on this subject as follows:—"As to the objection, which has been raised in some quarters, that this tax will fall unfairly on the poor, I content myself with simply denying the fact. It will touch no person whose nett earnings are less than Rs. 100 a year; and if anybody asserts that in the Provinces to which this bill refers any man is poor who possesses an income of Rs. 100 a year, he is ignorant of the facts. Such a man is not poor; he is a man far removed above poverty, and well able to pay his contribution towards ensuring the country against famine. To say that our new taxation will fall upon the poor, is either an error or a calumny." I do not retract or qualify a word of what I then said. I assert as positively as ever that in the greater part of India a man with Rs. 100 a year is not poor. Strange as it may sound to English ears, a small trader or artisan or agriculturist in India, whose nett income is £10 a year, certainly commands more, not only of the necessaries, but of the comforts of life, than a man with five or six times that income in England; and it is also certain that the taxes paid by the former are far less onerous than those of the latter. In confirmation of this, I may refer the Council to the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden, when the Northern India Licence Bill was under discussion; no one is likely to question his authority on such a subject. Repudiating the assertion that the tax would fall on the poorest classes, "I say it may be difficult," he said, "for men who know nothing of the country to realise that practically a native with an income of Rs. 100 a year is in a better position than a European trader or mechanic in Europe with an income of £100 a year. I am sure that every one acquainted with the native habits and modes of life and requirements will agree with me that this is so." It is not, therefore, on the ground that the Licence tax falls heavily on the poor, that I now admit that it affects a very large class which ought to be exempted. The reason for exempting them is that the numbers brought under taxation have been far larger than was anticipated, and experience shows that it is not politically wise or financially worth while to collect from a great multitude of people so small as those which are imposed on the smaller incomes by the present Licence tax. The difficulty of preventing extortion and oppression on the part of the petty officials entrusted with the duty of collecting the tax has proved, in some parts of India, serious, and it is impossible to doubt that there has often been reason for the numerous complaints which have been made. Fully as this must be admitted, and greatly as it must be regretted, it would be a mistake and an injustice to suppose that such abuses have been universal; and as experience has been gained, there has been, I hope everywhere, improvement in the manner in which the assessments and collections have been made. I see no reason to doubt that if the existing limit of liability to the Licence tax were maintained, the Local Governments would every where succeed in removing all serious cause for complaint on such grounds as those of which I am now speaking. This is merely a question of good or bad administration. In some provinces, we are assured already by the Local Governments that the tax is levied in so satisfactory a manner that no reason exists, in their opinion, for any large exemption of the smaller incomes. Thus, in Bombay where there were at first many complaints of over-assessment and oppression, we now informed that the collections are made without any trouble or complaint, and that all former difficulties have been removed. The Bombay Government does not think it necessary to exempt incomes of Rs. 100 a year from liability to the tax. So also in the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor has given a decided opinion that so far as that province is concerned the only charge that should be made in the minimum limit of liability is to raise it from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120. "The reason," it is stated, "which Sir Robert Egerton has for this opinion is that the Act is now fairly understood, and its provisions accepted by the people of this province. The machinery is now in working order, and cases of oppression and hardship will become with each assessment more rare. Great care has already been taken in examining and amending the first assessments; and it is consequently, in His Honour's opinion, wiser to continue a tax which has been accepted and is working fairly well than to make changes which may be theoretically right, but which, inasmuch as they are novel, will distract the minds of the people, and which, by diminishing the income derived from the Licece tax, may necessitate the imposition of fresh and strange taxation. For these reasons, the Lieutenant-Governor would desire to maintain the present minimum with the slight alteration proposed by the Financial Commissioner." When opinions of this kind are expressed by the Governor of Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Richard Temple and Sir Robert Egerton, than whom there are certainly no higher or more competent authorities, I think that I may claim to have made good my assertion that even in those provinces where incomes of 100 a year have been taxed there is no foundation for the statements which have been made in some quarters that the result has been general and unjust oppression of the poor. Nevertheless, the Government of India has come to a decided conclusion that an alteration of the law is desirable, and I can explain the reasons for this conclusion in a few words. When the Licence Tax Acts were passed, it was left to the Local Governments to determine what should be the lowest limit of taxable income. The only interference exercised by the Government of India was to prevent this limit being less than Rs 100, for some of the Local Governments would have gone lower. It was not then foreseen how disproportionately large would be the number of persons assessed in the lowest classes, and how comparatively small would be the financial return. The schedules attached to the various local Acts differ so much that I cannot give strictly accurate statistics, but there is no doubt that more than a million persons whose incomes are between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 a year are now liable to the tax, and that the amount which they pay does not exceed £240,000. The mere statement of this fact is sufficient. It cannot be right for the sake of raising so small a sum to impose direct taxation on so great a multitude of people. Although there has not been in any part of India any reason whatever for thinking that the tax has actually led to political discontent, or the smallest apprehension of anything of the kind occurring, it is nevertheless politically wise to amend the law. In regard to the amount which it would be desirable to fix as the lower limit of liability to the tax, every Government in India has been consulted. I have already referred to the opinions of the Governments of Bombay and of the Punjab, and have said that they were disposed to make little or no alteration in the existing limit of Rs. 100. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh thinks that Rs. 240 would be a suitable amount; this is Rs. 40 higher than the present minimum in those Provinces. In Bengal, as the Council is aware, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the approval of the Government of India, exempted, not long ago, all incomes between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 from the tax. This was not done by executive order: the Act gave to the Lieutenant-Governor the necessary authority. Both Sir Ashley Eden, and Sir Steuart Bayley, who is now acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, concur in thinking that Rs. 250 may properly be adopted as the minimum. The Government of Madras has also accepted Rs. 250. The Government of India now proposes that Rs. 250 shall be the minimum income liable to this form of taxation. It will be understood, from what I have said, that in fixing this amount we are really giving greater relief to the poorer classes of traders than most of the Local Governments think necessary; but it is better in this matter to err on the side of liberality. We think also that it will be desirable to maintain the limit of Rs. 250 throughout India. When the tax was first imposed, it was argued that circumstances differed much in different provinces, and that it was not certain that the same minimum limit of taxable income would everywhere be appropriate. There is undoubtedly truth in this, but it is very difficult in practice to arrive at satisfactory conclusions on such question, and it appears best to have a uniform limit. There is no part of India in which it will be a hardship to oblige a trader with an income of Rs. 250 to pay a fee of four rupees a year. As I have already stated, it is estimated that by the changes now proposed we shall exempt more than a million persons from taxation, and shall give up revenue to the amount of about £240,000. There are various other points in which the existing Licence Acts require amendment, but I need not now detain the Council with explanations of them, and I have to speak of other matters of importance. In the first place, I must explain why the apparently unusual course has been taken of introducing a Bill such as this at Simla. The explanation is simple. All the Licence Tax Acts, excepting that in force in Lower Bengal, require the assessments and collections to be made for the calendar year. The Collector makes his demand on the 1st January, and the whole of the tax must be paid into the treasury, under serious penalties for default, by the 1st February. It therefore, is obvious that if important alterations are to be made in the existing law, they ought to be made before the 1st January. Much confusion and embarrassment would follow from any subsequent change, unless we are prepared to leave the present system of taxation virtually unaltered for the greater part of another year. There is another reason which renders it highly desirable that the intentions of the Government in regard to the Licence tax should be made publicly known as soon as possible. If the Collectors are allowed to make their inquiries and prepare their lists and their assessments on the assumption that the law is to remain unaltered, they will have, later on, to do a great part of their work over again; and it is extremely important that they should know what is proposed as early as possible in the cold season when they can give personal attention to this part of their duties. The Government had this year been obliged, by obvious reasons connected with the affairs of Afghanistan, to remain longer in this part of India than has been usual; and if the introduction of the present measure were to be delayed until the Government reaches Calcutta, it would hardly be possible that it should become law, as I now hope it may do, by the 1st of December. I come now, my Lord, to another and very important part of my subject. It is a question which has for some time past been before the Government, and its consideration has been rendered the more necessary by the proposal to sacrifice £240,000 a year out of the sum now yielded by the Licence tax. The reason which originally led the Government to confine this tax to trades and dealings, and not to bring under it the professional and official classes, were, as I thought, fully explained by me at the time. My observations were, I suppose, misunderstood; at all events they have been widely misrepresented. It has been alleged that I asserted that traders generally benefit by famines, and that justice required that no officials should be taxed, and arguments have been gravely brought forward to show that this cannot be. No such absurd assertions were ever made by me. My statement was that when scarcity affects one part of India, the producers of grain, the dealers in grain, and other traders in parts of the country not so affected, make large profits; and that while the agricultural and trading classes are, on the one hand, those that require large measures of relief in a region suffering from extreme scarcity, so, on the other hand, these are the classes which are in a position to obtain large profits when their own provinces are flourishing and other provinces are suffering. I said further that the liability of members of the professional and official classes, who depend on fixed incomes for their support, or on incomes little affected by competition, suffer from the pressure of high prices, not only when scarcity prevails in their own provinces, but when it prevails elsewhere. The high prices which, under such circumstances, serve to enrich the producing and trading classes, entail (I said) suffering on the small officials and on those subsisting on wages the amount of which they are powerless to regulate. The general truth of all this cannot, I feel sure, be impugned, and I shall not waste the time of the Council in further repudiating ridiculous opinions which have been attributed to me, but which I certainly never expressed. Apart from that natural dislike which is everywhere felt to any new taxation, and from complaints as to the manner in which the Licence tax has been assessed, the principal objection to it has been that it is partial, and does not go far enough. The commercial communities in the three Presidency towns have submitted memorials praying for the extension to the official classes, and there has been, no doubt, a very general feeling, shared by the officials themselves that they ought to bear their share of the new burdens. The arguments contained in the memorials to which I have referred, if their logical consequences were accepted, would have led to the imposition of an Income tax rather than to an extension of the Licence tax; but re-imposition of a general Income tax was not thought desirable, and it was determined that this form of direct taxation should be confined to certain classes of the community. Traders were specially and unhesitatingly selected as constituting that class which bore the smallest share of the expenses of the State, compared with the great benefits it receives from our rule. It may be a fair subject for argument whether the line drawn by the Government of India, when it did not extend the tax beyond traders and did not include the professional and official classes, was the best possible line; but it is altogether misleading to suggest, as has been done, that the official classes were alone excepted. It is perhaps not necessary to refer more to the past. But I may remark that in matters such as these Governments cannot be guided by mere abstract ideas, and that, in the nature of the case, conflicting opinions have to be reconciled, and divergent interests to be considered. There has been no disguise that on this occasion advocates of an Income tax were not wanting. As on many other occasions, a compromise was adopted, which, like all compromises, was open to criticism from one side or the other. The Government has never concealed from itself that there are practical inconveniences, as well as political evils, in not bringing the wealthier portion of the professional classes at present under the taxation which has been placed on traders; and now that we are proposing to modify that taxation, and to make a sacrifice of revenue, the re-consideration of the whole subject has (as I have already said) been forced upon us. Every Local Government in India has now concurred with the Supreme Government in the opinion that taxation similar in amount to that already borne by the wealthier classes of traders should be extended to the wealthier classes of officials, and that the Licence tax should apply generally, as it already does in Calcutta, not only to trades but to professions. Although it is not proposed by the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce that any taxation shall be actually levied from any person until after the commencement of the next official year on the 1st April, 1880, it seemed plainly desirable not to delay the announcement which I have now made. It would not have been proper when it became necessary to make important alterations in the Licence Tax Acts, as they affect traders, to leave the public under the impression, for several months to come, that the Government proposed to make no alteration in the law as it effected the official and professional classes. The proposal of the Government now is to deal with the whole subject in a single measure. It wishes, for the reasons which I have already explained, that this measure should be placed before the public as soon as possible, and that it should become law before the end of the year. I will postpone the observations which I shall have to make in some detail, in explanation of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce, I will now give a summary only of its more important provisions. In order to avoid minute inquisition into incomes, the existing Licence Tax Acts, as the Council is aware, divide the persons taxed into classes. The Bill maintains this system with (as I shall notice presently) some modifications which are obvious-ly required in the case of the higher grades. The classification is so arranged that the average incidence of the tax shall always be as near as possible to one-and-a-half per cent. on estimated annual earnings. On the lowest class of all, that is, on incomes between Rs. 250 and Rs. 350, the average rate will be somewhat less. It is proposed to make no difference between the trading and professional classes; but separate provisions will be necessary for the taxation of the salaried classes, whether official or non-official. The rough process of classification, which is desirabe in the case of traders and professional persons, whose exact incomes are unknown, would obviously be inexpedient and inconvenient in the case of the salaried classes. The amount of the actual salaries of all public servants is known, and those of the servants of companies and private persons can easily be ascertained. It is proposed, therefore, to assess the salaried classes by a percentage on their actual salaries. The system adopted now under the Certificate Act No. IX. of 1868, after the plan of taxing them by classes had first been tried under the Licence Act No. XXI. of 1867. Following the precedents of those two Acts, it is proposed to exempt from liability to the tax the military servants of Government, not in civil employment, whose pay and allowances do not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem, or Rs. 6,000 per annum; and for all other salaried persons it is proposed, following the same precedents, to make Rs 100 per mensem, or Rs. 1,200 per annum, the lower limit of taxable income. The rate of the tax will be the same as the average rate assessed on traders, or one-and-a-half per cent. It is estimated that the extension of taxation to the official and professional classes, in the manner now proposed, will yield very nearly the same amount as that sacrificed by giving up the tax on the lower classes of traders, or about £240,000. "From a merely financial point of view the Bill will, therefore, if it become law, have no appreciable effect upon our revenues. We shall gain no more than we lose, and the measure will only be one of re-adjustment of taxation. But we shall obtain somewhat greater equality in the incidence of taxation, and we shall remove, I hope, all grounds for the assertion [the justice of which, however, I am far from admitting] that we have placed undue burdens on the poor, and shown undue favour to the rich. We shall transfer to about 35,000 persons, or three-fifths of whom are more or less highly paid officials, the greater portion of the burden now borne by upwards of a million traders, who, if not actually poor, belong, at any rate, to the humbler classes of the community.

Sir John Strachey made the following remarks in introducing the Bill to impose a Tax on Trades and Professions:—

My Lord,—It is not necessary that I should detain the Council much longer in explanation of this Bill, and I have already sufficiently stated the reasons which make the Government desirous that it should be introduced and passed with no avoidable delay. The Bill follows in most respects the provisons of the existing Licence Tax Acts. It differs from them, however, in some important particulars. In the first place, this will be an Imperial measure, which will supersede all the Local Licence Tax Acts. The latter will not, I think, be any difference in the opinion that under the circumstances this course will be the most convenient to adopt. The Bill, as I have already said, will apply to all persons exercising professions, and to persons in receipt of other profits or salaries, as well as to the commercial classes. For the latter class, i.e., persons engaged in trade, the lowest income taxable will be Rs. 250 per annum. All incomes derived from business have been grouped as under the present Acts, which have been so arranged that practically the average incidence of the tax upon each of these classes may be expected to be about 1½ per cent. There will thus be little or no change in regard to the greater number of persons who are now taxed, and who will remain liable under the new measure. But under the existing Acts the highest fees that can be levied on the largest incomes vary from Rs. 200 in Bombay to Rs. 800 in Madras. The extension of taxation to other classes in the manner that has been proposed, will obviously render it necessary to remove what would otherwise be an indefensible advantage in favour of the richer members of the trading classes. The schedule has, therefore, been so arranged that the richer traders will pay, like others, at the rate of about 1½ per cent. on their presumed incomes. In the assessment of incomes the system actually in force will be generally maintained. No inquisition will be made; the assessing officer will proceed, as under the existing Acts, upon the best information that is available to him without making enquiries of the persons assessed. Persons, however, who object to their assessment, may, after paying half of the sum assessed, demand that their obiections should be heard, and may show, if they wish, that their assessment has been erroneous. The orders passed on such objections have been open to revision in order to afford the means of remedy where the objections may not have received due consideration. As the sums payable under the proposed tax will, in some cases, be much larger than those leviable under the existing Licence Tax, provision has been made for payment of the tax, when ever it exceeds Rs. 40, in two instalments. For the same reason it has been provided that a person whose income ceases during the year of taxation, may claim a proportionate abatement from the sum assessed upon the profits for the entire year. To remove doubts which may arise in the case of persons who are in the receipt of salaries, a definition has been introduced of the world "pay." In the case of persons receiving salaries, whether from the Government or from private employers, the tax will be levied at a fixed and uniform rate of 1½ per cent. Salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum will not be liable to taxation. In this respect the precedents of the Licence Tax of 1867 and the Certificate Act of 1868 have been followed. Military Officers also, and soldiers in receipt of allowance not exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem or Rs. 6,000 per annum, have been exempted, as they were then; but it is not proposed to continue the same exemption to members of the Police, which has now become a purely Civil Force. Provision has been made, in the case of persons in private employ, for the collection of the tax through their employer. The Bill has been made applicable to the whole of British India, but power has been reserved to exempt such territories and classes of persons as cannot properly be brought under its operation. Such a class is the commercial class, or rather a portion of it, in the Central Provinces, who already pay the Pandhri tax. In several of the scheduled districts which are now exempt from the operation of the Licence Tax, it will no doubt be necessary to make similar exemptions under the new measure. There is, I think, only one other matter which need now be noticed. In the existing Licence Acts, prominent attention was drawn, in the Preamble and in the body of the Acts, to the fact that these taxes were imposed with the object of effecting "a permanent increase of the revenue, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India." These words have been omitted in the present Bill, and it is desirable that I should explain the reason. I do not now propose to enter into any discussion in regard to the measures taken by the Government nearly two years ago with the object of protecting the country against the financial liabilities involved by the occurrence from time to time of famine, and of providing to the utmost of its power the means of preventing and relieving these calamities. Nor shall I now consider how far the Government has been able to carry these objects into effect. The time is not distant when the proper opportunity for such discussions will arrive. Meanwhile, I have only a few words to say. I quite admitted that the financial part of this subject was somewhat complicated, and that it was not very easy of comprehension to a person who had not given careful attention to it. The difficulty has been increased by the fact that since the Government of India explained the policy which is hoped to carry out, that policy has been very seriously modified by the obligation, placed on us by the Secretary of State, of greatly reducing our expenditure on those Productive Public Works, the construction of which we had looked upon as the best safeguard against famine. I had supposed, my Lord, that if there was one thing which had been made clearer than another in regard to the measures in question, it was this,—that, although it was sometimes convenient to talk of a Famine Insurance Fund [I believe, however, that I myself on no single occasion used the expression], the Government altogether repudiated the idea that it was desirable to constitute any separate fund from the produce of the new taxes for the purpose of meeting expenditure on Famine. I said, in the plainest language that I could find, in the debate in the Council on the 9th February, 1878, that the creation of any separate fund would not only be useless but mischievous, that it would disturb the adjustment of grants and accounts, and cause suspicion and trouble to all concerned. I will repeat the words which I used on that occasion:—"What the Government desires is to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper Courts of Justice, Police, Education, and so forth. For none of these can it be said that the mind of any one to suggest a special allocation of the revenue or a separate fund. Nor can any greater reason be found for a separate Famine Fund than for separate funds for any of these other objects which are obligatory on the Government." The words that were inserted in the existing Licence Acts, and which I have quoted, serve undoubtedly to increase the misapprehension of these questions; and although the policy of the Government remains unchanged, it is thought desirable to omit them. It has, my Lord, unhappily become the fashion of late to attribute to political opponents not only ignorance and lack of wisdom, but the basest motives of deliberate dishonesty. The Government of India, or some of its Members, have had, in respect of this subject of famine insurance, their full share of this vile usage, degrading to those alone who practise it. To such people scorn and silence are the only fitting reply, and they will certainly receive no reply from me. They will doubtless find in the omission of all reference to famine in the preamble of this Bill fresh evidence of the intention of the Government to evade or repudiate the solemn obligations which it assumed. To honourable critics of another stamp and to the public I give the assurance that the Government proposes no change of policy. It understook for the first time nearly two years ago, the responsibility of making provision for the protection of the country against the financial consequences of famine. It has never, notwithstanding the new and unexpected difficulties which have supervened, swerved from the policy of which it then proclaimed the necessity, and it will continue, to the utmost of its power, to carry out that policy in the future.

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"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a schoolhouse on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chimes on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal incense to heaven."—BURRITT.

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Conscience. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her."—Man has outraged Conscience in War; he slays the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. Britain's navies and armies, and the power they have exercised for evil, but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventible suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
CARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED?

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD should contain—
A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

THE NURSERY.

BRAIN FOOD, in CHILDHOOD.

SLEEP.

HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.

FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his bread with the sweat of the brow, the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

INJUDICIOUS DIET.

AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exercise, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,

COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, and in other objects which are recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required, at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.

ANY EMERGENCY.

IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.

"SUCCESS IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adams.* CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have be-n imposed on by worthless imitations sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.

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S. ROSE & Co. have just received a fresh and choice selection of Christmas and New Year's Cards. Orders for Cards for forwarding to friends at home will be at once attended to. The Mail which leaves Bombay on the 1st December is due in London on or about Christmas day.

(In ordering Cards, the number only need be quoted, and orders should be addressed to S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.—(POSTAGE EXTRA.)

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